

Daily Eagle

CAMPAIGN BANNERS.

THEIR MANUFACTURE A THRIVING BUSINESS THIS SUMMER.

How the Gigantic Portraits of the Candidates That Adorn Them Are Made. Their Painters Do a Deal of Good Work for Republicans and Democrats Alike.



A campaign year various new and extensive industries spring up for the furnishing of party badges, banners, bills and buttons. There is a good deal of fun in them, for the men employed are "for revenue only," and many a bit of humor, though the enthusiastic partisan to the invention of a wit of his party, is merely the by-play of an artist who serves one side as freely as the other.

The first thing that strikes the customer on entering the display room of one of these shops is the sublime indifference of the dealer. On one wall is stretched a mammoth banner bearing Democratic legends, flanked by the colossal portraits of Cleveland and Thurman; on the opposite, Harrison and Morton team down from silk or muslin, while elsewhere Plak or Cowdrey or Streeter, or even Belva Lockwood, may shine in chrome and oil. The work room is a common sight. Here, Cleveland in more outline shines in a picture just commenced; there, Harrison faintly looms out of a cloud, and yonder, the portrait of a man with a "rummy" look. As a rule the big banners are made in sets, twenty or thirty at a time. The "wall" is all one side of a room, which reaches up through two stories; the "canvas" if it is for the common articles, is of unbleached muslin, which has had one "sizing" of oil and lead, and before that is a half a dozen men and often as many boys standing, kneeling or perched on step ladders, each working according to his own capacity, and all doing some part of the same picture. The artist of the other party often points a joke by referring to the mammoth portrait of a man with a "rummy" look. As a rule the big banners are made in sets, twenty or thirty at a time. The "wall" is all one side of a room, which reaches up through two stories; the "canvas" if it is for the common articles, is of unbleached muslin, which has had one "sizing" of oil and lead, and before that is a half a dozen men and often as many boys standing, kneeling or perched on step ladders, each working according to his own capacity, and all doing some part of the same picture. The artist of the other party often points a joke by referring to the mammoth portrait of a man with a "rummy" look.

Suppose there are orders in for a mammoth banner 40 by 30 feet, to hang from a rope stretched across a lead street from "headquarters" on the left, of course, is "our gallant standard bearer," on the right his vice, above the party legend, and all around the emblems of industry, agriculture, peace, fortune, or any particular goddess the exuberant fancy of the committee may suggest. The main design is a "Republican" or "Democrat" in oil, then the boss designer makes the letter outlines in flat crayon, and the boys, apprentices or unskilled hands, go to painting them in. If in colors, there is a different painter for each color. The artist then tackles the portrait, and soon the cloudy profile of the candidate shows in faint crayon lines. Then come the tints, and after thirty different colors are used, rarely less than twenty. Each tint is a "scheme" much like the mapped out head one sees on a physiognomical chart, only instead of being marked "Anatomical," "Physiognomical," "Ethnical," etc., the little sections of his "scheme" are marked "Pink," "Deep Pink," "Floral," etc.

Suppose it is a bust, "Grover Cleveland," four feet high; when the crayon man has finished his work there is a ghastly, barely recognizable outline, and he proceeds to his "Thurman" at the other end, or to a "Harrison" or "Plak" elsewhere. Then comes the heavy tinter, and bright red spots glow here and there on the presidential simulacrum, after which the picture looks as if it had been bombarded with chunks of raw iron. Next come the final artist in hair, and when he is done the presidential head is dark brown on the top. Then another tinter adds the neck shading, another the cheek variation and still another the pink, vermilion, etc., and last of all the finisher who does the "blending." And now there is a face and a head, and the picture is ready for the campaign. Next come the portrait artist in hair, and when he is done the presidential head is dark brown on the top. Then another tinter adds the neck shading, another the cheek variation and still another the pink, vermilion, etc., and last of all the finisher who does the "blending." And now there is a face and a head, and the picture is ready for the campaign.



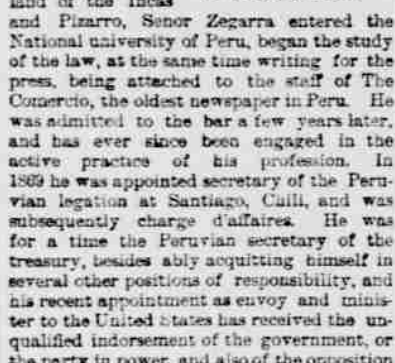
WHICH WILL IT BE? Such is the question of the banner. But now and then a wealthy or very enthusiastic club would something elaborate in dress and embroidery, with silk cord and tassels, and of course they can have it for money. In that case the cost may run into the thousands. The manufacturers report an unusual amount of this extra work this year. The Republican wait elaborate designs representing factories, furnaces and commerce; the Democrats, in like manner, want their points set forth. In the banners of the first party the fox cuba of 1840 and pictorial moments of "Tippecanoe" have already begun to appear, while on the other the red sandstone defiantly waves. Of course the eagle and the American flag, George Washington and the constitution are the common property of all parties. Of course the manufacturers will work to any design ordered, but it is not one time in a hundred that the customer gets what he intended. The experienced manufacturer is able to suggest such obvious improvements that they are accepted at once, and many a club or committee is largely tickled at the fact, thrown away the design he received in fact, and accepted an "original" of the manufacturer.

MINISTER FROM PERU. He is a Learned Diplomat and His Name is Felix Cipriano C. Zegarra.

The new Peruvian envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, the Hon. Felix Cipriano C. Zegarra, is a diplomat learned in the law, well versed in belles-lettres, a scientist and an author not unknown outside of South America.

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not unknown outside of South America. Senor Zegarra was born in the town of Pura, in one of the provinces of northern Peru, some forty years ago. He began early to travel with his father, who was a diplomat and Peruvian envoy and minister to the United States during the administration of President Buchanan. The greater part of his early education was acquired under the guidance of his father.



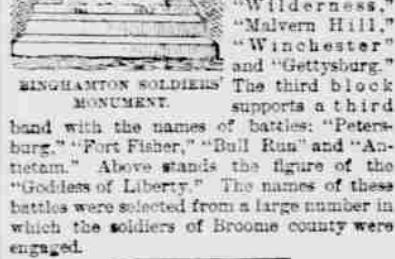
He was educated in the National University of Peru, where he took the regular course in the academic department, and was graduated there in 1864 with the highest honors and the degree of A. B. The following year he was admitted to the law school of the same university, and in 1867 he was appointed secretary of the Peruvian legation at Santiago, Chile, and was subsequently charge d'affaires. He was for a time the Peruvian secretary of the treasury, besides acquiring himself in several other positions of responsibility, and his recent appointment as envoy and minister to the United States has received the unqualified endorsement of the government, or the party in power, and also of the opposition party.

Senor Zegarra is the author of an elaborate and standard treatise on "The Legal Status of Foreigners in Peru," of an interesting volume on "Public Education," of a geographical essay on "The Role of Lima," which obtained the first prize in public competition, and of sundry papers—literary, historical, political and scientific—contributed by him to leading periodicals. He is a corresponding member of the Royal Spanish Academy, the highest and most honorable literary body in the dominions of Spain.

Binghamton's Soldiers' Monument.

The national holiday witnessed the unveiling of a Soldiers' monument at Binghamton, N. Y.

The monument stands 55 feet high. At its base it is 11 feet 6 inches. The shaft is composed of three pieces of stone, all of which measure 1 foot 10 inches; the second, composed of two blocks, is 1 foot 5 inches; the third block, forming the base of the shaft, stands 2 feet 4 inches high. The monument is raised on a base of 11 feet 6 inches. The monument is raised on a base of 11 feet 6 inches. The monument is raised on a base of 11 feet 6 inches.



Power of Music. The Spanish and Indian Californians were passionately fond of music. All the men could make shoes and play the guitar; and every woman could sing Spanish songs to her own accompaniment. Bannock, in his "California Pastoral," tells how the people, after the conquest of the country by the United States, were reconciled to the new rule by music.

The Californians were invited to return to their homes, and resume their usual occupations. Proclamations which promised protection of their property and property were placarded in the towns; but they would not come out of their hiding places. The commanders whose naval force had helped to conquer the country was at Los Angeles, and meeting Capt. Phelps, an old trader on the coast, requested his help.

"Commander," replied the captain, "you have a band on your ship, and such a time was never before in this country. Let it play one hour in the plaza each day at sunset, and I assure you it will do more toward reconciling the people than all your proclamations, which few of them understand. In some instances, the music was adopted. At first the children came forth, and peeped round the corners of the houses. A few lively dances brought out the virgins of the older ones, and before the band ceased playing they were surrounded by delighted natives.

The next morning the plaza was thronged with the people of the town and with strangers from a distance, who, having heard of the wonderful band, had ridden in. The old priest of the mission of San Gabriel, as he sat by the church door opposite the plaza, listening to the music, was introduced to several of the cavaliers.

"I have not heard a band," said the old man, "since I left Spain, over fifty years ago. Ah! that music will do more service in the conquest of California than a thousand bayonets."—Youth's Companion.

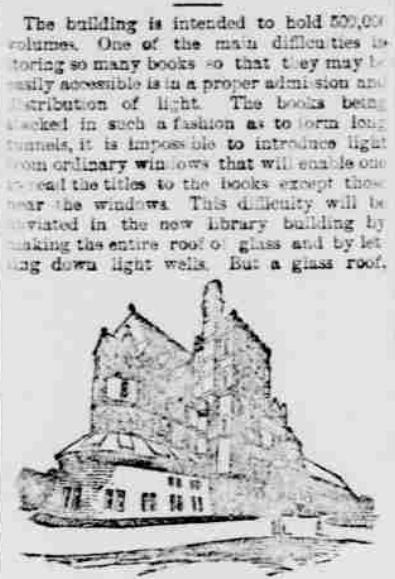
When Smoking Is Pleasant. "Is smoking offensive to you, sir?" he said to a stranger.

"Well—er—I don't like it second hand." "Have a cigar?" "Thank you."—New York Sun.

A MODEL LIBRARY. TO BE ATTACHED TO THE UNIVERSITY CITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Its Plan Is Somewhat Novel and Its Architectural Design Is Majestic and Simple—The Building and Its Arrangements Fully Described and Illustrated.

Plans for a new building for the library of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia have been prepared by Mr. Frank Furness with suggestions by Mr. Justin Winsor of Harvard, and Mr. Melville Dewey, of Columbia, all librarians of great experience. The structure is to be of the French gothic style of architecture. The basement will be of Nova Scotia red sandstone, while the rest of the building will be of brick, with terra cotta moldings. A striking as well as useful feature will be the porch and tower.



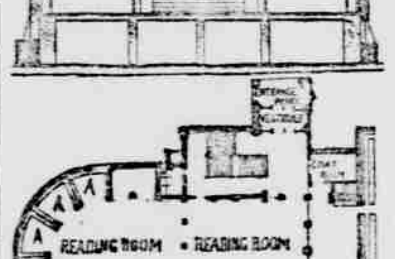
The building is intended to hold 500,000 volumes. One of the main difficulties in building a library is to provide a proper admission and distribution of light. The books being stacked in such a fashion as to form long tunnels, it is impossible to introduce light from ordinary windows that will enable one to read the titles to the books except those near the windows. This difficulty will be stated in the new library building by banking the entire roof of glass and by letting down light wells. But a glass roof, specially in the climate of Philadelphia, would make the interior of the building in summer too hot for occupation. This object is to be overcome by the use of glass shutters. The library will be constructed so as to be especially adapted to the three necessities of a library—the storing, the cataloging and recording and the distribution of books. The space will be arranged that those who desire to consult books in silence may have an opportunity to do so. There are of different classes some only occupy a few minutes; others, professional bookmen, use the library for weeks or months or even years. Then there are parties of students who come for instruction and consultation. The University library will be arranged for three different classes. There is a "conversation" room with access to the distribution desk, in which such work as requires speech may go on without disturbing readers. The reading room is divided by pillars into two compartments, thus for casual visitors, and for those who wish to study in a quiet room. There is a room for books especially classified and set apart for these investigators. There are also suites of professors' rooms that may be used separately or thrown together, and one room is intended for the Assyrian collection, which is intended shall be devoted to the National Library. The library will be the largest special provision for this branch in the United States. This feature of having professors' rooms right among the books is a very convenient and desirable one, and will enable instructors to have at hand the books which they would be impossible to find in a class room elsewhere. While such instruction can be carried on without disturbing the quiet of other parts of the building.

BOOK STACKS AND FLOOR PLANS.

The system of receiving books will also be very convenient. This is provided for opposite the main entrance. The books are received, passed through the cataloguing department and placed in their proper stacks and then go to the reader. In some libraries the books are taken in cataloguing, and then a book giving only the initials of the author's name on the title page and him a note asking for his full name and a note asking for his full name and a note asking for his full name.

It is safe to say that the new library of Philadelphia will be complete in every respect, and, when finished, will doubtless be one of the finest, if not the finest, of library buildings in the country. Its books at present number but 50,000 volumes, but with such a splendid recognition of the needs of students and books will pour in, and the natural pride of Pennsylvania in such an institution will soon fill the shelves.

KANSAS CITY Y. M. C. A.



A Fine New Building Is Nearly Completed, and Is Here Pictured.

The Young Men's Christian association of Kansas City have progressed far enough with their new building to open the concert hall. This was recently inaugurated by a concert, in which the Young Men's Christian association orchestra led off in an unimpaired state, the concert hall alone being completed; but when the last touch shall have been given the building will be one of the finest in the city.

Warning to the Fair Sex. Although we have not the climate of youth and beauty which were sold in bottles of rock crystal, stopped with gold, the scalp and electricity are the worst foes of comeliness with a sure touch. The ugliest moles, warts and warts are removable with safety either by the knife or galvanic current, and the "mother's mark" and "port wine stains" remove healthy vascularity and color under steady treatment by the battery, and care of the general health. There is a risk, however, of sympathetic injury to the nerves of other parts of the face if these operations are not very delicately and intelligently done. I knew a lady who had a delicate shading of hair on her upper lip removed by the usual electric process of placing the root of each hair with a very fine needle through which the current was given, killing the bulb in the skin. The operation was painful, so that it could only be completed in several sittings. It removed the hair perfectly, but the effect on the fine facial nerves nearly cost the lady her eyes, and she lost the use of them for over a year. Always avoid painful processes if possible. Pain means injury to the nerves, and directly or indirectly to the whole system, and is far from being the insignificant or necessary factor in our lives that amateur oculists make it.—Shirley Davis's Letter.

That Was the Hidden Reef. "Marion, I rejected Mr. Darringer last evening."

"Why, Kate?" "He was entirely too profuse."

"Impossible! A lover couldn't be."

"And he was as glib as I was when he was in love. He praised my eyes, hair and complexion."

"Oh, Kate, that was just lovely."

"But his grammar, Marion. That was the hidden reef which wrecked him. He said 'You eyes' and all that. Goodness! I expected to hear him say 'Your eyes are I love him, and I make him love me. I thought that I could never marry him. No—never.'—Detroit Free Press.

The concert hall, which has been so anxiously opened, is on the second floor. The auditorium contains 720 chairs. There is a stage, back of which are dressing rooms, well lighted and ventilated. On the same floor is the main reception room and the chapel, capable of containing 1,000 persons. On the third floor are the library, parlors, directors' room, dining room and kitchen, besides rooms for the use of persons for special purposes, one being for the meetings of the Ministers' alliance. The fourth and fifth floors are for offices. The building is to be lighted by electricity.

SPAIN'S PRIME MINISTER.

Don Praxedis Mateo Sagasta, who has just been made prime minister of Spain and head of a Liberal or progressive cabinet, certainly could be able to rule the nation with the same firmness and energy as he has shown in the past.



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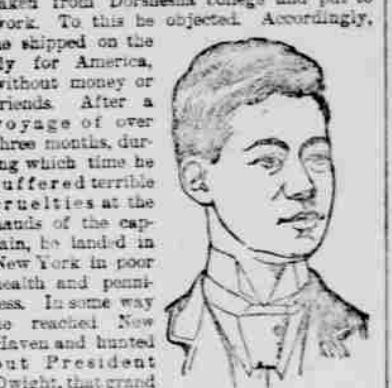
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JAPANESE AT YALE.

THEIR CLASS STANDING AND THEIR FAVORITE GAMES.

Little "Shig" of Imabari—Ex-"Freddie" and His Protege—The Son of a Murdered Premier—Other Japanese Students. All of Them Good Scholars.

For many years Japanese students have thronged American colleges. Michigan university and Yale are their favorites. Of late, however, the German universities are taking the preference. Of these at Yale Shuichi Shigemori, of Imabari, Japan, is one of the brightest and most popular with his fellow students. He is barely five feet high and weighs ninety pounds. He is called "Shig" for short by his chums. His history is an extraordinary one. His father, who was a wealthy merchant, failed, and the boy was taken from Dornesha college and put to work. To this he objected. Accordingly, he shipped on the



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Upon the completion of a thorough course of philosophy and theology he was ordained a priest July 7, 1860. He was placed in charge of several unimportant parishes in Chicago, and in the fall of 1866 he was appointed pastor of St. James church. Here he found a poor church and a wretched congregation, but he immediately set to work to build up his parish, and in a short time he had erected a school and placed his district upon a most respectable footing. He was then appointed to another parish, St. Patrick's, and here again he found everything in a chaotic state. His efforts soon placed the parish in a flourishing condition, schools were soon erected, and several institutions of charity were founded. He was made vicar general in 1882. He was spoken of as a successor of Bishop Foley when he died, and there was much surprise a year ago that he was not appointed bishop of the newly created diocese of Springfield. The last sermon which he preached was a series in opposition to anarchy and communism.

LONDON AND CHICAGO.

The Steamer Rosedale Has Just Made a Voyage Between These Points.

The citizens of Chicago recently welcomed the first steamer that ever came to that city direct from transatlantic shores. The Rosedale, loaded with cement, left Gravesend, London, May 23, and arrived at Chicago on June 10. After a short stay in the city, the route lies through the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the mouth of the St. Lawrence.



The Rosedale steamed into the river, past the system of swinging bridges common in cities through which small navigable rivers pass, and landed at her dock, about two miles and a half from the river, and put her cargo of cement on the shore.

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